

N 338

Misc. 24/41

"A"
Iouza
3-1-41.

1

Assistance to French Police



At 12.30 p.m. 3-1-41, Det. Inspt. Morengo, D.S. Slobodchikoff and C.D.C. 538 attached to the Special Branch of the French Police came to this Station and requested assistance to visit Room 63 of the Tai Ping Yang (太平洋) Lodging House, 430 Kwangse Road, where according to their information two male Chinese were kept, these two men being forcibly taken away from the offices of Journal de Shanghai 23 Rue du Consulate F.C.

Enquiries by C.D.S. 342 and the under signed ascertained the following. There are 44 printers employed at the Journal de Shanghai.

On 13-12-40, 24 of these printers went on strike and the remaining 20 printers continued to work normally.

At about 9 a.m. on 3-1-41 some men, who are on strike entered the newspaper offices and took by force two printers namely:-

- (1) Wong Hwei Sung (王 貴生) 31, Soochow, residing at 15 Tien Wu Li (天和里) Rue Port de L'ouest F.C.
- (2) Wo Doong Sung (麦 洞生) 26, Soochow, residing at Lane 58/26 Boulevard de Montigny F.C.

later during the morning, the French Police received information to the effect that the two men were taken

INDEXED BY
S.A. B. REGISTRY

DATE 9/1/41

to Room 63 of the Tai Ping Yang Lodging House, 430 Kwangse Road.

Assistance was rendered by C.D.S. 342 and the undersigned and the two above named persons were released, 14 printers who are on strike were found in this room and placed under arrest.

Their names and particulars are as follows:-

- (1) Chang Foh Ding (金福林), 23, Shanghai, printer, residing Nantao.
- (2) Wong Chia Foh (王家福), 32, Shanghai, printer, 338 Rue Blumtschli F.C.
- (3) Heng Vung Ziang (杭文祥), 34, Ningpo, printer, 228 Wuting Road.
- (4) Bang Zung Kwai (彭仁奎), 31, Shanghai, printer, residing Nantao.
- (5) Cha Sing Hui (蔡新海), 31, Pootung, printer, residing Pootung.
- (6) Woo Hing Sung (胡根生), 38, Pootung, printer, residing Nantao.
- (7) Foo Long Zou (傅朗洲), 30, Pootung, printer, residing Pootung.
- (8) Zang In Ching (桑应庆), 41, Ningpo, printer, Lane 505/7 Route Vailon F.C.
- (9) Wong Tsing Hyeu (王清元), 28, Ningpo, printer, 9 Foh Hyeu Li Robison Road.
- (10) Tsiang Hing Wei (蒋根英), 24, Chekiang, printer, 14 Yang Sung Li Route Gaston Barn.
- (11) Zau Ah Doo (赵阿大), 31, Wusih, printer, 8 Ching E Li Rue Brenier Montmorand F.C.
- (12) Dau Kih Yae (陶克猷), 29, Shanghai, printer, 247 Wagner F.C.
- (13) Tsang Su Kyi (张树基), 20, Chinkiang, printer, Lane 126/2 Rue Lafayette F.C.
- (14) Wong Zung Tsou (王神初), 28, Chekiang, printer, Room 508 Plaza Hotel, Kow Rd.

100 pamphlets regarding the strike, one chop of strikers Union, and one account book were seized from the room.

1/3

The French Police requested handing over of the two victims and the 14 arrested men for enquiries.

The D.O.*A* was communicated with and on his instructions all 16 men were handed over to the above officers of the French Police.

A.C.Special Branch advised.

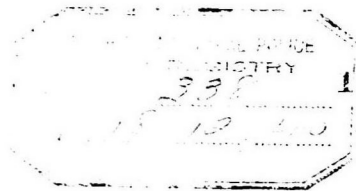
Bluhoff
D.S.I.
C.D.S.342.

W. J. J. J.
Sen. Det. S.I.

D.D.O.*A* Div.

Do/

Copy to Special Branch(direct).



"Journal de Shanghai" To Appear Today

Management Hires New Men Replacing Strikers

The "Journal de Shanghai" will come out again this morning after a short strike that forced the management to suspend publication on Sunday, following the walk-out of all the Chinese workers on Saturday at 6 p.m.

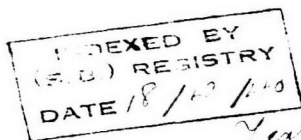
The trouble started when the Chinese workers presented several demands to the management, asking for immediate settlement and at the same time threatening to strike. The management answered that it was willing to discuss the demands, but that more time was necessary for this, promising them an answer by the end of this week.

The Chinese, however, would not agree to this and warned the management that they would leave unless their representations were at once discussed. They were then told that no walk-out would be tolerated and that they would be considered as having resigned if they left their jobs.

Some of them left the paper right away, while others remained for some time, only to leave one by one. This was thought to have been caused by the leaders of the strikers, who in all probability intimidated the rest.

True to the word given, the management hired new men and the paper went into press as usual yesterday.

The demands presented by the strikers to the management were considered exorbitant, among other points stressed being allowances for rice and charcoal, in addition to a high increase of pay. These would increase their salaries by about 300 per cent.



Journal de Shanghai
Shanghai Daily News
Journal de Shanghai

Central China Daily News, Bing Pao, New China Daily News and Kuo Min Daily News :-

DEMANDS SUBMITTED BY THE CLERKS AND WORKERS OF "JOURNAL DE SHANGHAI"

Owing to the high cost of living, the whole staff of clerks and workers of the "Journal de Shanghai" submitted to their management ten demands for better treatment at 6 p.m. December 14. The management rejected the demands and drove the employees out of the building.

The following are the ten demands:-

(1) That each clerk and worker be given half a picul of rice per mensem.

(2) That each clerk and worker be given 100 catties of coal briquettes per mensem.

(3) That the former rite allowance of \$16 be changed into an expense allowance.

(4) That the wages of the clerks and workers be increased by 50%.

(5) That a yearly bonus of two months' wages be issued; that a yearly bonus be issued at the end of the Gregorian year.

(6) That no clerk or worker be dismissed under a pretext.

(7) That a pension equivalent to three months' wages be issued to any clerk or worker who resigns; that a pension equivalent to four months' wages be issued after two years of service and so on in proportion.

(8) That a working day be not more than 8 hours per diem; that all time in excess of 8 hours be considered as a special working period.

(9) That no oppressive fines be imposed upon any clerk or worker.

(10) That any clerk or worker who is sick be issued with half pay.

September 1, 1940.

Journal de Shanghai (August 31) :-

IN UNOCCUPIED FRANCE

To the Editor,

When one desires to kill one's dog, one says that it has the rabies! Such appears to be more and more the political method of the "North China Daily News".

A suspicious telegram, unconfirmed as yet, which was published by the "Journal de Shanghai" under reserve on August 27, furnished the British newspaper of the same date with an opportunity to be again offensive towards Frenchmen in an editorial entitled "In Unoccupied France." It dealt with a report relating to the supposed arrest by Germans of anti-Nazis in the French Concentration Camps.

It would have been laughable, if it were not so pitiful, to see a newspaper of reputed seriousness up to the present, utilizing such information in an attempt to sow suspicion among Frenchmen over the acts of their Government. It is true that in certain circumstances one should leave no stone unturned and the "North China Daily News" has once more given us proof of this.

The British newspaper is at liberty to find fault or to criticize all the tittle-tattle and bits of scandal that come to its notice; but where it has overstepped the bounds is when, in disregard of history, it misrepresents facts by giving them a meaning to suit its own purpose.

I give here a few extracts from its long editorial :-

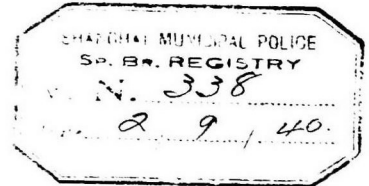
FILE "It is interesting to note that Marshal Petain's Government has already surrendered to the German idea in this respect, for it was recently announced that in the future France would become an agricultural country. To that end city dwellers are being returned to the land, and schools are being opened to train them for their new work. Thus the governmental function, of moving inhabitants from one profession to another, regardless of individual preference, has been adopted completely along Nazi lines, and French people are being deprived of that liberty which they have treasured since the first revolution.

"This decision to transform unoccupied France into an agricultural nation is in complete obedience to Nazi policy."

"The indecent hurry of the Petain Government to reduce unoccupied France to the agricultural producer which Hitler has planned, the probable abandonment to Germany of French industry, --- if Great Britain ever allows that, which she will not, --- clearly demonstrate how completely those classes which begged for the armistice have sold out French interests to a temporary victor."

"There can never be any attempt to excuse the Petain Government for what it is doing now, but it needs to be remembered that once the first blunder of unconditional surrender was committed, all that has happened since have amounted to mere corollaries."

P.T.O.



INDEXED BY
SP. BR. REGISTRY
29/9/40
Jsa

September 1, 1940.

It is needless to remark that France has, at all times, been regarded as an agricultural country, to such an extent that one of our great Ministers pronounced, several centuries ago, the following phrase which has since become famous: "Pasturage and husbandry are the two breasts of France." It is probable that the "North China Daily News" had never heard of this but what is inexcusable is that it overlooked the fact that it is the richness of our soil which has always tempted our aggressors.

France was and can still be self-supporting. The abundance of land produce was such that we were able to export a large part of it and if the "North China Daily News" is unaware of this, England knows about it perfectly well. Was she not indebted to France for, among other things, potatoes, cauliflower, onions, tomatoes, butter, fruits, etc., all of which she procured from Brittany, Normandy and other parts of France?

In ordering the farmers vegetating in the cities to return to the land, the present government is adopting a wise method which has, at all times, given France her riches. A return to land is a return to our ancestral qualities of order and morality, indispensable to the raising of the wealth and the strength of our beautiful country.

Is it a German calamity to open the eyes of our honest farmers to the so-called gay life of the city, a life, which they will discover too late, will have evil effects on morality, on the family and on the future of the race? Has one the right to complain of the action of a government to prevent an exodus from the fields, an exodus which would have delivered a productive land to foreign labour and rendered ourselves dependent upon foreign countries for products of which we ourselves used to be exporters? Is it conceivable that stupidity could be pushed so far as to reproach a government for establishing schools with the object of facilitating the reconstruction of the country and assisting agriculture?

That is what the "North China Daily News" is, in fact, doing when it misrepresents a genuine French historical truth into an action as having been inspired by a foreign country.

Henceforth, our country will follow a French policy, under French direction and will never more follow the inspiration of any others, whoever they may be. Now or never is the time to repeat this prayer, "My God, preserve me from my friends; as for my enemies, I will look after them."

I like the way in which the "North China Daily News", in emulation of its Prime Minister, qualifies as puppet the legal government of France. But, then, this same government which two British envoys, General Gort and Mr. Duff-Cooper, had endeavoured in vain to establish at Casablanca, would not such a government have been a government formed and imposed upon the country by foreigners? That would have been a puppet government indeed!

The avatar of this adventure of the two British emissaries at Casablanca, as recently related by "Le Temps" was most delightful. At the risk of abusing the

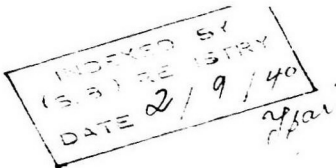
September 1, 1940.

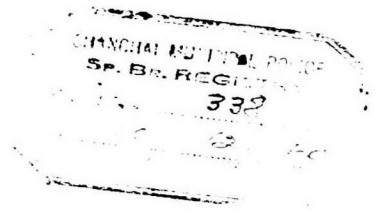
good-nature of the "Journal de Shanghai", I would have liked to give here some of the savourous details such as they have reached us but about which the "North China Daily News" would have preferred not to talk.

How amusing also is the solicitude exhibited in this editorial of the "North China Daily News" for the politicians whose past acts, Justice will want to examine. When the English people were demanding the condemnation and punishment of Admiral John Byng, was the British Government of that time acting under Nazi pressure or its equivalent?

As for the cartoon with which the "North China Daily News" thought to gratify us in the same issue, the only thing that can be said is that it greatly dishonours the newspaper which publishes it more than the person whom it intends to sully. Such things create disgust and deserves nothing but contempt.

H. Chatel.





December 24, 1940.

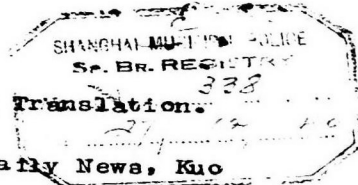
Afternoon Translation

Kuo Min Daily News, Central China Daily News, New China Daily News,
Bing Pao :-

CLERKS AND WORKERS OF "JOURNAL DE SHANGHAI" ASK SHANGHAI BRANCH
OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT DIRECTION COMMITTEE FOR ASSISTANCE

Owing to the increase in the price of commodities and the difficulties of their livelihood, the entire body of clerks and workers of the "Journal de Shanghai," 23 Rue du Consulat, submitted to the management in October this year ten demands for an increase in wages and better treatment. As the management rejected their demands, a strike was declared. With the effort of mediation by the Chief of the Political Branch of the French Police, the management promised to increase the rice allowance by \$10, if the price of rice is \$80 per "zar" and to discuss the other demands by the end of November. The clerks and workers resumed work on account of the past spirit of co-operation between both parties so as to wait for the management to give a satisfactory reply. Unexpectedly, they submitted again the above demands to the management, but the latter rejected. They all were very indignant over the retraction of its promises by the management and went on strike. They have asked the Political Branch of the French Police to mediate in the dispute, but this proved fruitless. Furthermore, the management have, during the period of strike, employed new workers. In the meantime, the management made a report to the French Police and ejected all the clerks and workers. The entire body of clerks and workers, under these oppressions, sent two representatives namely Zang Sih-sung (張思聰) and Chiang Wen-ping (蔣文平) to the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee for assistance.

It is learned that the committee accepted their requests, because it has been paying attention to the difficulties of their livelihood. The committee will strongly negotiate with the management to-day so as to maintain the labour movement.



December 26, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News, Bing Pao, New China Daily News, Kuo Min Daily News :-

CLERKS AND WORKERS OF "JOURNAL DE SHANGHAI" EJECTED
UNDER OPPRESSION FROM THE PRESS

Owing to the rise in the price of commodities and the retraction of promise for an increase in their wages by the management, the entire body of clerks and workers, about 200 hands, of the "Journal de Shanghai" 23 Rue du Consulat, were very indignant and again went on a "tai-kung" strike in order to draw the attention of the management. Unexpectedly, the management has during the period of the "tai-kung" strike employed new hands and has called a large number of detectives and policemen to oppress the workers and to eject them from the press. The entire body of clerks and workers under the oppression of the evil influence sent Chiang Wsu-ping (蔣士平), Zang Sih-sung (張錫生) and other representatives to the Shanghai Branch of the Social Movement Direction Committee asking for assistance. They have also requested the Committee to hand the 17 demands to the management. In the meantime, they issued an open letter yesterday in order to let the public know that the cause of this labour dispute originated through the retraction of a promise and the ruin of the workers' livelihood by the management. The following are their demands :-

- 1) That each clerk and worker be given half a picul of rice and 100 catties of coal briquettes per mensem.
- 2) That the wages of the clerks and workers be increased by 50%.
- 3) That the former rice allowance of \$16 be changed into an expense allowance.
- 4) That double pay be issued at the end of the New Year (solar calendar).
- 5) That wages during the period of the "tai-kung" strike be issued as usual.
- 6) That no clerk or worker or newspaper deliverer be dismissed under pretext.
- 7) That a pension equivalent to two months' wages be issued to any clerk or worker who resigns after more than one year of service; that a pension equivalent to four months' wages be issued after more than two years of service and so on in proportion.
- 8) That all work in excess of 8 hours' work be calculated as special work.
- 9) That fines imposed upon any clerks or workers be abolished.
- 10) That the wages of any clerk or worker who is sick be paid as usual.
- 11) That the wages of the clerks and workers be increased once every year.
- 12) That the wages of the clerks and workers for the authorized holidays be paid as usual.
- 13) That the subscription be increased per diem by the cents which will be given to the clerks and workers as compensation.

Besides, the 4 demands of the newspaper deliverers are as follows :-

December 26, 1940.

Morning Translation.

1) That the licences of the bicycles for the delivery of newspapers be dealt with by the management; that a monthly repairing fee of \$5 be issued.

2) That the rice allowance of the newspaper deliverers be increased.

3) That newspapers at the time of delivering to the subscribers if stolen be acknowledged as such by the management.

4) That the newspaper deliverers be not responsible for subscription fees at the time of collection if stolen.

National Herald, Sin Wan Pao, Shin Pao, Cheng Yien Pao :-

MEDIATION IN TROUBLES OF CHINESE CONSTABLES OF THE FRENCH POLICE

The demand submitted two weeks ago by Chinese constables of the French Police for an improvement of treatment has not yet been settled. Realization of the general situation on the part of the constables has insured that peace and order in the French Concession is in no way affected.

In view of the importance of the case, Messrs Yu Ya-ching and Zau Ts-yau, prominent local merchants, offered mediation in the case and have, on several occasions, discussed the matter with the French Consul General and the French Police authorities. Due to sincerity on the part of the French authorities, it has been decided that a satisfactory reply will be given to-morrow or the day after to-morrow, when the representatives of the constables will be summoned for final negotiations.

The object of the suggestion for the establishment of a Chinese Constables Mutual Aid Association for the French Concession is to undertake welfare affairs only and furthermore there is a similar association in the International Settlement. For this reason, merchants in the French Concession are willing to render their support to the suggestion. It is certain that the French authorities will give approval. The case will be entirely settled within a short time.

National Herald, Sin Wan Pao, Shin Pao, Chinese-American Daily News, Cheng Yien Pao :-

THE RICE SITUATION

The Rice Price Adjustment Committee has decided that as from to-day, rice brokers will, for the time being, not be allowed to enter the market for activities. In the meantime, watchmen at the rice market were instructed yesterday to keep a close watch on those brokers who may enter the market stealthily. Should such brokers be found, detectives and policemen stationed in the market will arrest them for punishment unless they can produce documents from foreign firms.

August 28, 1940.

Journal de Shanghai (27/8) :-

APROPOS OF THE "MOUTHPIECE OF BERLIN".

To the Editor,

Under the title of "The Mouthpiece of Berlin", the "North-China Daily News" of Saturday morning published an article which, after recalling the luckless phrase "England is ready to fight until the last Frenchman," goes on as follows :-

The attempt to split the unity of the Allies failed with the majority of the French people, though it apparently had some effect upon the clique which eventually signed an ignominious armistice. There is little doubt that this clique has a similar end in view--the destruction of the bonds of sympathy and hope which bind together the great British and French nations. They are not the sentiments of the French nation, but those of a man who has to act, whether he likes it or not, as Berlin's mouthpiece. The attitude taken by this journal over the Franco-German armistice has already been set forth. It shares the regret and sympathizes with the humiliation felt by the vast body of Frenchmen the world over who in their hearts repudiate the surrender. It looks forward to the day when the true heart of France will beat normally again; when a nation, recovered from the hammer blows which have temporarily stunned it, will once more take the field in the day of Hitler's retribution.

It seems imprudent of it to quote this phrase which, whatever the British journal may say, substantiates well what most people think and which, unfortunately, the experience of past months as well as certain statements and dispatches seem to have shown to be correct.

Unless I am mistaken, I have a good recollection of having read some months ago in a report on a debate in Parliament that the phrase in question was quoted by Mr. Chamberlain and, as far as Frenchmen are concerned it seems that the explanation of the inactivity during the first months of this war was attributed to the wait for reinforcements of the British Expeditionary Force in order not to let the whole weight of battle be placed on the French armies. That was what happened, however.

But if one were to refer to the newspapers during the past few days on the subject of the evacuation of Somaliland by the British troops, here's what one would have read :-

(United Press Telegram in the "North-China Daily News" of August 27, 1940, Column 3) :-

In explaining the need for the evacuation, the War Office said the defence of Somaliland depended on close Franco-British cooperation, which was made impossible by the French capitulation. "The original Allied disposition in Somaliland," the communique said, "was based on the scheme of close Franco-British cooperation. Under this scheme, the French forces at Djibuti were to hold the right flank--the pivot of the whole position. With the sudden accession of the French Government from participation in further hostilities, a new and grave situation was created. More than half the available Allied force had been neutralized.

P.T.O.

August 28, 1940

In the same issue on Page 5, the following appears :-

The evacuation of British Somaliland was a foregone conclusion from the moment the defection of France was realized. With France still in the field there was every probability that the Italian forces in Abyssinia estimated to have been in the neighbourhood of 80,000 would have been satisfactorily dealt with. When France collapsed and it was made plain that some if not all the colonies would remain loyal to the British Government, the British force in Somaliland could no longer depend upon the support of the French troops. At present, it is a decidedly inferior British force, and its only operation was left to face the enemy.

In the course of his speech in the House of Commons on August 28, Mr. Winston Churchill said, in substance :-

"The evacuation of French Somaliland, as it is understood, is a profoundly damaged operation in what one might say is a strategically vital area in the Middle East. In the defence of Somaliland, for example, we had depended upon the French Fleet. Although metropolitan France was for the time being under the yoke of the enemy, there was the French Fleet, and the French Army and a substantial part of the French Navy, and the French overseas empire, and the French fighting air force."

It might be interpreted as follows : so long as the French were in the field, we could evacuate the troops in the Middle East. But now, with the French Fleet and the French Army and the French Navy and the French overseas empire, and the French fighting air force, we are in a position to evacuate the troops in the Middle East. In view of our numerical inferiority we shall continue to have to be careful, thanks to the greater mobility of our troops, and the greater effectiveness of our attack.

Nevertheless, a little discretion on the part of the British Government would not have been out of place. The British Government, with full powers in a completely legal manner, has the right to expect respect from everybody, and it is never insulted the Churchill Cabinet for the British Government and we have the right to insist on similar treatment with regard to our rulers. If they have been humiliated by events to admit defeat, whose is the fault? If our French partners, have they

August 28, 1940

nothing to reproach themselves with? Did they do, except by words, all that was necessary? How comes it that their mobilization, not of any magnitude, started only when we were sacrificed? One has the right to suppose that there were in England before the month of June more than 200,000 men between 20 and 45 years of age, since they are now boasting of having more than 3,000,000 men!

French breasts, with inadequate equipment, have done enough to protect the re-embarkations at Dunkirk and Saint Valery in Caux. And at what a cost to us!

The "North-China Daily News" knows very well, but it is not good to admit this: it is better to accuse the French people and their Government with having failed in their duty. Is it not better, in short, to wait until the enemy had reached Biarritz and Perpignan, until 40,000,000 French men had been reduced to famine waiting vainly for the foodstuffs which the British blockade was cutting off? France would then have disappeared from the map.

The sentiments of the French people about which the "North-China Daily News" speaks, does the paper really understand them? Let us refer to History and we shall see. The British journal is certainly not ignorant of the fact that, in the past, wars had been instigated by England against France with the object of despoiling her of property. I am not speaking of the Hundred Years War, but of the wars during the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV and during the Revolution as well as of the intrigues which were continued up to the year 1900.

I quote a few extracts from the History of France by Jacques Bainville :-

"After the accession of James II of England, England will become our principal enemy, the soul of the coalitions who will oppose the development of France on the Sea as on the Continent" (229)

"The real enemy of France was not Austria, it was England which always ended by being found before us, it was the soul itself of the coalitions". (276)

And coming to closer times, on the subject of the 1919 Peace Treaty.

"Henceforth England, having annihilated Germany's naval power, will distrust France more than Germany". (564)

"Instead of finding the British at our side to compel Germany to observe her obligations, we shall now be compelled to resist them in order not to lose the fruit of victory or else to submit for fear of breaking off with them". (567)

"In that task (the re-establishment of prosperity), she (France) was thwarted by England" (520)

Finally, what is to be said of the feeling created by the Oran affair and the Dakar incident!

Let us drop the subject, let us not make useless recriminations, says the "North-China Daily News" of

P.T.O.

August 28, 1940

July 9, despite the fact, I may add, that one engenders the other, and let us deal with the policy followed by this British newspaper.

There is not the least doubt that the attitude adopted by the "North-China Daily News" towards the Franco-German Armistice has already been set forth." It has, since the defeat of France, taken the form of a campaign of tendentious news, distortion of facts, insults to the French Government, misleading cartoons, subversive letters, etc. the object of all of which is to sow discord among French people. One might say that its role has been that of an agent provocateur. This may be all very good from its individual point of view, but its victims may not admire this kind of conduct and this bears out what Baldwin has to say.

One thus understands what the French Revolution was to England as an element of their policy in a similar circumstance." (365)

Your Ambassador in London reported that it would have been agreeable to England to have our navy dismantled by treaty." (348)

As the same day, England made a vast haul of naval bases and colonies which had nothing in common with the war of principles which she had directed to conduct against the revolution. -- she continued the plan of maritime domination which she had pursued throughout the whole of the eighteenth century". (433)

... she was ... all the while ... for the freedom of Europe". (348)

... would only prove detrimental to France and advantageous to England for whom each conflict would be an opportunity to strengthen her maritime domination and to expand her colonial empire". (252)

... by certain facts after the war and by what is being witnessed to-day, it would seem that there has been no change in the old policy of the "North-China Daily News". We realize that in politics, as everywhere, the end justifies the means".

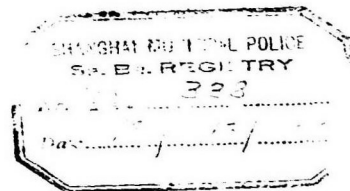
H. Chatel.

Chinese-American Daily News, Cheng Yien Pao, National Herald,
 Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao (December 18) :-

STRIKE SITUATION IN THE "JOURNAL DE SHANGHAI" AGGRAVATED

Owing to the high cost of living, the entire body of workers of the "Journal de Shanghai" have submitted to the management demands for better treatment. The management is remaining firm because the allowance of the workers was increased last month. Thus both parties are insisting upon their views.

On December 16, the management dismissed all the workers and engaged new hands. The paper appeared yesterday in reduced size. It was badly printed and there were many errors.



December 18, 1940.

Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News, Bing Pao, New China Daily News,
Kuo Min Daily News (17/12) :-

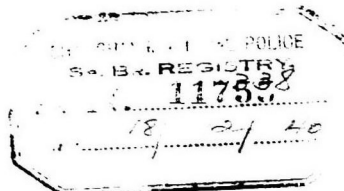
DEMANDS OF WORKERS REJECTED BY MANAGEMENT OF "JOURNAL
DE SHANGHAI"

The workers of the "Journal de Shanghai" went on strike last Saturday.

The management asked the workers for the reason of their strike and they replied that they were dissatisfied with the present treatment.

The workers have submitted ten demands, the principal ones being the issue of half a picul of rice every month, 100 pounds of coal each month, the present rice allowance to be continued, double pay at the end of the year and increase of wages by 50%.

It was learned from a senior member of the staff yesterday morning that the management was unable to accept the demands. This is the second strike of workers of the "Journal de Shanghai", the first occurring six weeks ago.



Journal Labor Dispute Still On

Loyal Workers Put Out Skeleton Issue Of Paper Today

Readers of the Journal de Shanghai, local French daily newspaper, were forced to get along with four pages today instead of the customary six as the paper's employees continued their strike for higher living allowances and salaries.

A notice in today's issue apologized for mistakes in the paper and announced that it was put together "by improvised staff of devoted laborers." An unidentified reader who has devoted his energies for several months to writing letters to the editor complaining of mistakes "will certainly be obliged to stay awake day and night in order to live up to his task," the notice observed.

Higher Pay Sought

About 30 of the paper's Chinese staff were on strike asking for higher salary and rice allowances as well as 100 pounds of coal briquettes and half a picul of rice monthly. The demands, presented Saturday, were met by a company offer of consideration but the management said it was unable to go into the subject immediately.

Other labor disputes were being waged today throughout Shanghai with 200 workers of the Fou Fong Flour Mill and employees of the Otis Elevator Co. still on strike.

Flour Plant Out

The employees at the flour concern's Mokanshan Road plant struck yesterday morning when their demands for a rice allowance, instead of wheat flour, were rejected. Police riot vans were rushed to the scene but the situation was passed over quietly.

Meanwhile striking workmen of the Otis company increased in number, by this morning totalling 180 as compared with the 50 who staged the walkout last Friday. Officials of the company said negotiations were proceeding today and an agreement was likely by this afternoon.